

THE BULLETIN

BY EDWARD H. BRITTON.

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CHARLOTTE.

Saturday Morning, Jan'y 31, '83.

For Telegraph News see first page.

Complaints from Raleigh.

We have received frequent complaints from our friends in Raleigh that they do not receive the "BULLETIN" regularly although daily application is made at the Post Office in that city.

In reply, we can only say that the paper is regularly mailed in Charlotte and the package for Raleigh is properly packed, and if one copy of our paper is received in Raleigh there is no reason to be assigned why all of our patrons are not supplied.

Will the Post Master at Raleigh enquire into the cause of failure?

The Ten Regiments Bill.

We are pleased to learn by the Raleigh Standard, of the 30th inst., that the Pat Scheme of the Holden Bill, known as the Ten Regiments Bill, and not approved of by Governor Vance, was defeated on Thursday last by a vote of 18 in favor and 27 against it in the Senate.

Sensible.

Inasmuch as the scheme of the Holden Union Party have signally failed on the Ten Regiments Bill, we agree with the Progress in the sane suggestion. It is the only legitimate and efficient plan to secure the object had in view by the true friends of North Carolina and the Administration of President Davis.

The remarks appended were penned by Mr. Farrington before the vote was taken on the Bill in the Senate.

"As it is likely that the bill which passed the House will not pass the Senate, let one be at once introduced to raise from five to ten thousand troops for State defence from the entire militia not now in service, to be tendered to the President for local defence, and let them be raised by draft if the required number do not volunteer in thirty days; and let there be no exemption or substitutes. We want to get those in this force for State defence that have managed to keep out of the Confederate service."

"Give Us a General."

Under the above caption the Raleigh Daily Progress urges in a forcible, (and very complimentary manner to several of our Generals) the propriety of sending one of the Hill's or Longstreets to take command in North Carolina.

We are pleased to see that the Progress places such a high and deserved estimate upon our brave and accomplished General Daniel H. Hill, and the more so because while he commanded at Newbern, before he fell into the hands of the enemy, his administration was justly assailed and his efforts to prepare for a vigorous defence of the place was bitterly opposed by many who have since paid dearly for their folly.

Although we are decidedly an admirer of each of the Generals named by the Progress, we are confident that Gen. Smith will do his duty as faithfully and fearlessly as could be desired, yet we take pleasure in giving the remarks of the Progress because it breathes the proper spirit.

GIVE US A GENERAL.—We have no disposition to complain of the military authorities in North Carolina—we do not distrust their ability or patriotism—but we must confess that, in view of the dangers which threaten us, we should like to see Longstreet, D. H. Hill or A. P. Hill in command of our forces. Gen. D. H. Hill is a man of eminent abilities and has established a reputation for fighting, not as called by any General in the Confederate army; and if the Government will place him in command in North Carolina, our people will not be slow in acknowledging the compliment. We express no want of confidence in Gen. Smith, but the name of D. H. Hill, the hero of so many battle fields, would not only rally our troops but would be a tower of strength to our people. The Government we are satisfied, will do what it thinks best for our State and the whole people, but as the enemy have massed a large army on our coast we think we are entitled to some of the best material at our command.

North Carolina Legislature.

After the usual morning business was disposed of in the Senate on Wednesday last, (says the Daily Progress,) a lengthy debate ensued on the Bill touching the Rights of Married Women. The bill was defeated by a vote of 25 to 15.

The special order being the military bill, the amendment of Mr. Lane pending, came up and was discussed at length by Messrs. Warren, Saunders, Eure, Lindsey and others. Mr. Eure offered as a substitute for the bill before the Senate and the amendment of Mr. Lane thereto, the original bill of the majority of the committee, as reported to the House, pending the discussion of which the Senate adjourned.

In the House after the morning business was over, a protracted discussion was had on a bill relative to currency and the regulation thereof between debtors and creditors, but no definite action was had.

The special order, being the resolutions of Mr. Cowles relative to the writ of Habeas corpus, etc., were considered and passed.

Referring to the proceedings on Thursday the Standard says:

In the Senate, on Thursday, the ten regiment bill was considered on its second reading and rejected, yeas 18, nays 27.

The Commons was engaged for the most part, Thursday forenoon, in considering the bill to increase the salaries of State officers.

Several Yankee gunboats went up the Nassau River, Florida, a few days since, to get some lumber. The lumber was burned by our people, and the boats were attacked by our troops, and about thirty of the Yankees killed. No loss on our side.

Our Delegation.

The Raleigh Standard of the 30th inst., is down upon our Delegation in Raleigh because they would not vote for the annexed Preamble and Resolutions which were offered by Mr. Gresham in lieu of those proposed by Mr. Love, of Haywood.

We have read and republished the original Resolutions, as offered by Mr. Love, and also the substitute of Mr. Gresham, so adapted, and cannot discover why the former were made to give place to the latter.

The vote of the Delegation from Mecklenburg was properly given and their entire constituency will approve of their action.

It is enough to know that their course does not receive the well done of the Standard to be assured they are doing their duty as pure patriots and honest men; otherwise, they would be liable to be suspected as recreants and peace hunters.

We give the two sets of Resolutions that the reader may judge for himself:

Mr. Love, of Haywood, offered the following resolutions in the House of Commons, on the 21st inst.:

Resolved, That the members of the General Assembly of North Carolina have been current in our own and sister States of the Confederacy; and as the said members have been made of undue importance by the notice taken of them, it has become necessary to give them a full and explicit denial, be it therefore:

Resolved, That the members of the General Assembly have no hesitation in reiterating their solemn pledges of loyalty and fidelity to the Southern Confederacy; that their firm confidence in the final success of the present just, necessary and righteous war remains unshaken, and they pledge themselves as private citizens, as well as legislators, to pursue this war to its extremity without any compromise or truce, and to support the Confederate Government, political and commercial, of the United States of America. We also emphatically and sincerely disclaim any intention of accepting of peace which would include a reconstruction of the Union in any form or modification whatever.

Resolved, That the Senate concurring, the Speaker of each House be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress that they may present them to that body, and thus place on public record their final and irrevocable determination.

In the House, on the 27th inst., the following Preamble and Resolution, introduced by Mr. Gresham, as a substitute for those offered by Mr. Love, of Haywood, were adopted by a vote of yeas 60—nays 9.

Resolved, That the members of the General Assembly of North Carolina have been current in our own and sister States of the Confederacy; and as the said members have been made of undue importance by the notice taken of them, it has become necessary to give them a full and explicit denial, be it therefore:

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Encouraging Ministry of the Southern States.

The London papers all publish the following statement from the late Southern States of the Confederacy:

"On leaving England, the 290 had a crew of 23 men, for the most part belonging to the English Naval Reserve, all being trained gunners, and the majority old men-of-war's men. She was temporarily commanded by Capt. Bullock, who had under him the proper complement of commissioned and petty officers. Captain Bullock having learned that a Federal man-of-war (the Taconara) lay in wait for him in St. George's Channel, took his departure by what is known as the North Channel, thus eluding the Federal enemy; though, even had she been intercepted, the Northerner would have found himself in a dilemma, as the 290 had a set of English papers and other presumptive proofs of her neutrality; in the face of which it might have been difficult for her captor to have acted. The 290 at the time carried no guns or other warlike stores, but consumed merely of the hull, spare and engine, excepting, of course, coal and other requisites to enable her to reach her destination, which was Tarifa, one of the Azores or Western Islands, belonging to Portugal. This destination the 290 duly reached, after a fast run of eight days, and came to anchor in Tarifa Roads, nothing of any moment having occurred to break the usual monotony of a sea voyage."

Sometimes before the departure of the 290 from the Mowee, a large bark left the Thames (cleared for Demerara, West Indies), to meet the 290 at Tarifa, and there transfer to the latter vessel the guns and stores destined for her, and which formed the cargo of the bark. Some reason required to be assigned to the Portuguese authorities for the 290 having anchored in the bay, and accordingly the excuse furnished to them was that her engine had broken down. This plea was accepted as a valid one, and during the week that intervened between the arrival at Tarifa of the 290 and the bark, the crew of the former vessel were engaged ostensibly in preparing her engines, but really in preparing her to receive her guns. etc. During this interval, large parties of the inhabitants of Tarifa made daily visits to the 290, their curiosity evidently excited by the warlike appearance of what laid claim to be an English merchant vessel. Many pertinent questions were asked by the Portuguese, and were ingeniously evaded or met by the officers of the 290. Among other things, the Portuguese wanted to know why the vessel had so many guns, and were told that, as she was bound to warm climates, they were necessary for ventilation; and when they asked why there was such a numerous crew, the reply was that as she was going on a surveying expedition she required to be well manned. Many similar questions were put, and in like manner answered; but it was all in vain to attempt to undeceive the Portuguese, and they would persist in calling her a "frigate English."

About the lapse of a week from the arrival of the 290 the bark above mentioned sailed in and anchored, her Captain explaining as a reason to the Portuguese officials that his vessel had sprung a leak which would require to be repaired ere she resumed her voyage; and this understanding the Portuguese at once placed her in quarantine, (which in the Azores lasts three days.) On the day after the bark's arrival Captain Bullock, of the 290, being anxious to get his guns on board, hauled alongside the bark, and erected a large pair of shears to effect the transfer of her cargo from the bark's hold to the 290's deck. This brought off the Portuguese in a fury that their rules should have been broken by the 290 having dared to communicate with a vessel that still had two days quarantine to run, and they angrily demanded to know the reason why their regulations had been infringed. They were told that the bark was in a sinking condition, and the erection of the shears was accounted for by urging the necessity of an immediate temporary transfer of her cargo, that the leak might be reached and stopped, and Captain Bullock finally succeeded in bearing down all opposition by feigning to get in a passion, saying he was doing no more for the bark than any Englishman would do for a countryman in distress. The Portuguese left the vessel, and the transshipment proceeded without further hindrance from those on shore.

About the afternoon of the second day, when the transfer was nearly complete the British crew steamer, Bahama came in, having on board Capt. Semmes and the other late officers of the Sumter, besides the remainder of the 290's armament, and an addition of twenty odd men to her crew. On the Bahama's arrival and anchorage on a somewhat similar pretext to that given to her predecessors, the Portuguese fairly lost all patience, and persistently insisted on the departure of all three vessels. The Bahama at once complied with the demand, and having hauled over to the latter vessel everything destined for her, got up steam and left, followed by the 290, leaving the now empty bark. All three went, not to sea, as they had been ordered to do, but to Angola Bay (a bay in the same island, and only a few leagues distant from Tarifa Roads.) Here they remained unmolested until noon the following day, (a Sunday,) when, for the second time, all three vessels were ordered out of the Portuguese waters. All the 290's guns being now mounted, and the vessel otherwise ready for a cruise, the order was obeyed, and all took their departure, the bark, as before, in tow of the 290, which having conveyed her well out to sea, cast her anchor, and with a favorable breeze, she opened her sails, to bring out a further supply of coal for the 290's use.

The 290 and the Bahama now steamed round the island, and Capt. Semmes, coming out of his cabin, ordered the First Lieutenant to meet the crew at the gun. Having been done, and all the officers assembled on the poop in their full uniform, the 290's guns were fired, and the crew, as before, were ordered to the gun.

and his commission as Post Captain in the C. S. Navy. It was a document duly attested at Richmond, and bore the signature of "Jefferson Davis, President Confederate States of America." He then opened and read his sealed orders from the President, directing him to assume command of the Confederate sloop-of-war Alabama, hitherto known as the 290, in which, having been duly commissioned, he was to hoist the Confederate ensign and pendant, and "sink, burn and destroy everything which flew the ensign of the so-called United States of America."

Capt. Semmes then ordered the First Lieutenant to fire a gun and run up the Confederate flag and pendant.

The gun was fired by the Second Lieutenant, (Armstrong, a relative of the famous inventor,) and ere its smoke had cleared away, the Stars and Bars of the young Confederacy were flitting on the breeze, and the ceremony was complete. Capt. Semmes declaring the vessel, henceforth to be known as the Alabama, to have been duly commissioned. The last step was formally to "engage the crew by oath, and fight under the Confederate flag, which having been done, the men were addressed by their Captain in an eloquent and stirring speech, in the course of which he said there were only four vessels in the United States Navy that were more than a match for the Alabama; but he said that in an English built boat of oak, as she was, and surrounded, as he then saw himself, by British fleets of oak, he would strike his newly hoisted flag for any one of the four.

Of course this elicited a hearty burst of cheering for President, State and Captain, and when it had subsided, Capt. Semmes said the Bahama was on the point of leaving for England, and intimated that if any of his crew repeated of the step they had taken, they were free to return in her. This alternative none would accept, and Captain Bullock and a few of the other officers who had taken the 290 from England to the Azores, finding their occupation gone through the arrival of those who had held similar appointments in the Sumter, leaving gone on board the Bahama, that vessel and the Alabama, amidst hearty cheering from the crews of both, parted company, the former pursuing her course back to England, the latter in chase of a Yankee whaler, which she captured and burned. This was her first prize, and her subsequent career is now so famous as to render a single remark thereof superfluous.

The Alabama's crew receive from the Confederate Government half the value of every Federal ship and cargo they destroy, and each of her crew is now worth several hundred pounds. All obligations have hitherto been faithfully discharged in gold. The Alabama is supplied with coal from Wales, by three sailing vessels thus constantly employed.

The boatswain of the 290, to whom I referred above, having been superseded by the late boatswain of the Sumter, returned to England in the Bahama.

AUCTION SALE.

BY S. A. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the public square, will be sold:

8 dozen Knives and Forks
10 dozen Plates and Dishes
5 dozen Spoons
2 Mattresses
One Cow and Calf
One fine Seaside
Butter Knives and Castors
Chairs, &c., &c.
Jan. 31, 1863—11

AT AUCTION.

On Saturday next 31st, inst., at 11 o'clock, one fine Marsh Pony.

S. A. HARRIS, Auc.

SUGAR FOR SALE BY THE HOGSHEAD.

Call soon at the Charlotte & S. C. Railroad Depot, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock. Call soon, or it may be removed. Jan. 30, 1863—1w*

RECRUITS WANTED.

The undersigned are at home (under the last order from Gen. Smith) for the purpose of recruiting. We are authorized to offer \$100 bounty and all the benefits provided by law for volunteers, besides placing them in a good regiment, armed with the Enfield Rifle, and under the most experienced field officers. Those who do not wish to join us we would inform that we are authorized to recruit for any company in the department of North Carolina, and the conscript law is now suspended for a short time to allow those liable to conscription to select their company.

W. L. HAND, Capt.
One fine Seaside, let 14.
J. B. LOWRIE, let 14.
Co. H, 11th N. C. Regt.
W. F. ROZZLE, 2d Lt.
Co. E, 11th N. C. Regt.
January 30, 1863—11

\$100 Bounty for Volunteering.

By recent orders from Headquarters, all persons liable to the last Conscript Act have the privilege of volunteering in any Company they may see proper to select without passing through the conscript camp.

The undersigned being appointed Recruiting Officers for the 33d Regiment N. C. T., Col. W. A. Owens commanding, and the 43d Regiment N. C. T., Col. Thomas commanding, will be found in Charlotte for thirty days to enlist all persons who may wish to avail themselves of the temporary advantage granted them.

Men and Confederate bounties paid as heretofore to volunteers.
Men of Mecklenburg, now in your chance for good companies and regiments, commanded by excellent officers.
Lt. M. E. ALEXANDER,
Lt. WM. E. STITT.
Recruiting officers for 33d and 43d Regts.
Jan. 22, 1863—11

LAND FOR SALE.

Being in fertile health, and unable to keep up my farm, I offer for sale, lying on the waters of Little River, a fine tract of land, containing about 475 acres. This land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, rice, corn, oats and grass. There is about 100 acres cleared land, the balance wood land; the land is well watered, a fine chance of mowing land, an excellent orchard, to be found at home almost any time. I can be found at home almost any time.
EDWIN CARSON.
Jan. 29, 1863—11

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to Fallings & Springs, by note or account, are hereby notified to call upon Wm. M. Grier, Esq., Sheriff, and make immediate payment. I. M. FRANKLIN.
Jan. 28, 1863—11

GOLDENROD, NORTH CAROLINA.

JANUARY 23d, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.

I, Commander of Brigades will give to the officers detailed for recruiting service, (one from each Company,) special instructions to arrest and forward to their Companies all enlisted men absent without consent and authority.

II. All pardon, except as to forfeiture of pay for the period of unauthorized absence, is hereby proclaimed to all enlisted men absent without leave, who may voluntarily return to their respective commands on or before the 15th day of February next.

III. All enlisted men who do not voluntarily return within the time specified, and all who shall after this date absent themselves from their commands without proper authority, will be charged with desertion and tried by the new Military Court now in session. If found guilty, they will be sentenced to death, whether present or absent, and commanders will be ordered to execute the sentence wherever the condemned can be arrested.

IV. In Companies all the enlisted men of which are present for duty, except those absent under legal orders or upon regular sick leave, Division, District and Department Commanders are authorized to grant furloughs, at the rate of one day for every twenty-five men present for duty in each company, and for periods which, deducting the time necessary for travel, will permit the soldier to remain at home fourteen days. Whenever they are authorized by the facts to append a certificate, which will be required in every instance, that no enlisted man of the Company is absent without competent authority. Company and Regimental Commanders will forward through the regular channels, at the rate and upon the conditions above specified, recommendations of the men most meritorious and deserving of furlough.

By Major A. F. Cone, Chief Quartermaster, who causes these orders to be served every week, for three weeks, in every newspaper published in North Carolina, and in the newspapers published in Columbia, Anderson, Greenville and Yorkville, South Carolina.

By Command of Gen. G. W. Smith, Major and A. A. Gen.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY ZEBULON B. VANCE,

Governor of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that a large number of soldiers from our State are absent from their homes without proper leave, in this hour of our greatest need, and it being confidently believed that a large majority of such were impelled to this course by a natural and patriotic desire to see their homes and friends once more, and to long to be at home, and not because of a cowardly determination to leave their brave comrades to share all the dangers and hardships of the field alone; and whereas, Major Gen. G. W. Smith, in his capacity of Chief Quartermaster of the State, has published an order declaring that all who voluntarily return to duty by the 15th day of February next, shall be received into their several companies without further delay, and that a forfeited pay for the time they have been so absent without leave; and declaring further that all who do not so return by the said 15th day of February, shall when apprehended, be tried for desertion and upon conviction, be held to suffer death:

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby proclaim and publish, to all soldiers from this State serving in the armies of the Confederacy, who are now illegally absent from their colors, commanding them to return to duty with their comrades, and exhorting them to avail themselves of this opportunity of saving their friends from the dangers and hardships of the field, and to the name of a deserter from his country's cause, and themselves from a felon's death. Many, after carrying their country's flag in triumph through various bloody conflicts and making themselves a name, of which their children's children might have been justly proud, have forfeited it all by absconding themselves at a moment when their own State is invaded and about to be desolated by a brutal and savage foe. Now is the time to re-instate themselves; by a prompt return to duty. I appeal to them to stand by their country yet a little longer, and not to sully by desertion the bright and glorious reputation of the State, which they have inherited from their fathers, and which they have the duty to keep from falling into the hands of the enemy. Let no one, unmoved by this appeal to his patriotism and honor, suppose that he can remain at home with impunity; the full power of the State authorities, aided if need be by the Confederacy, shall be put in force to arrest him and bring him to punishment after the 15th day of February next, and where shall he go for refuge from the vengeance of the State? Let every patriot in the land assist with all his influence in the execution of this proclamation, and our victorious ranks will again be filled, and our country soon be rid of the enemy.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State, has hereunto set his hand and the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, on the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863.

By the Governor:

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

Jan. 26, 1863—1w*

FOR SALE.

Five Hundred Acres of excellent Land, one hundred and thirty acres in cotton, and the balance in corn, on the South Fork of the Catawba River, the balance well wooded, and known as the Lonepine Place, some what improved and a desirable place, is offered for sale.

For terms, &c., apply to E. L. Caldwell, on the place, or to Dr. G. Caldwell, in Charlotte.

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CHARLESTON, S. C.

On TUESDAY MORNING, February 3, 1863, commencing at 10 o'clock, will be sold,

GEORGETOWN.

17 boxes Forest City Adamantine Candles
150 lbs. Lard
1 chest Tea, Green
50 chests Oolong Tea
8 cases Sardines, 3 and 4 boxes
50 boxes Family Soap.

NEWSPAPERS, DRUGS, &c.

350 lbs. BLUE MARS
75 lbs. Coffee
75 lbs. and 1 box Cream Tartar Crystals
4 kegs Citric Acid
18 kegs Chlorate Potash
8 kegs Powdered Cream Tartar
350 boxes Extract Lager Beer
1 case Assorted
1 case Oil Baryanot
1 case Pot. Iodide Mercury
100 ounces Morphine.

STARCHES AND LATHS.

15 dozen Calf Skins
5 cases and 8 trunks Men's, Boy's and Youth's SHOES.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.